

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

A Farm and Home Weekly for the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia.

PROGRESSIVE FARMER—VOL. XXI. NO. 25.
THE COTTON PLANT—VOL. XXIII. NO. 24.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 2, 1906.

Weekly—\$1 a Year.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Program of Meeting to Be Held at Clemson College, S. C., August 7 to 10, 1906—Lodging Free and Meals Twenty-Five Cents Each—Every Palmetto State Farmer Should Attend.

Tuesday, August 7th.—2.00 p. m.—Address of Welcome and Preliminary Exercises.

The Importance of the South's Producing Its Own Meat—Col. R. B. Watson, Ridge Springs, S. C.

Experiences on this subject by farmers present. Farmers' Unions—J. C. Stribling, Pendleton, S. C.

8.00 p. m.—Agricultural Opportunities for the Southern Farmer—Hon. Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga.

Wednesday, August 8th.—9.00 a. m.—Sheep Raising in the South—T. L. Bulow, Ridgeway, S. C.

Experiences on this subject by farmers present. Dairying in the South and Markets for Southern Dairy Products—Prof. John Michels, Clemson College.

Experiences on this subject by farmers present. 2.00 p. m.—Horse and Mule Breeding for Profit.

Subject discussed by farmers present. Dairying Adapted to the South—B. Harris, Pendleton, S. C.

Experiences on this subject by farmers present. Proper Treatment for Common Diseases of the Horse and Mule—Dr. L. A. Klein, Clemson College.

8.00 p. m.—The Cattle Industry in the South—Dr. C. A. Cary, State Veterinarian and Director Alabama Farmers' Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Methods of Maintaining the Productive Capacity of Soils—Prof. J. N. Harper, Clemson College.

Thursday, August 9th.—9.00 a. m.—A Talk on the Honey Bee—Col. M. L. Donaldson, Greenville, S. C.

Experiences on this subject by farmers present. Marketing Crops—E. D. Smith, Zirconia, N. C. Care and Selection of Farm Seeds—Prof. C. L. Newman, Clemson College.

2.00 p. m.—Cotton Raising—A. J. Tindal, Manning, S. C.

Experiences on this subject by farmers present. The Diseases of Cotton and How to Prevent Them—Prof. H. D. House, Clemson College.

8.00 p. m.—Increasing the Yield of Corn—E. McIver Williamson, Darlington, S. C.

Experiences on this subject by farmers present.

Friday, August 10th.—9.00 a. m.—Orchard Fruits, Their Care and Culture—Prof. C. C. Newman, Clemson College.

Experiences on this subject by farmers present. Our Common Insect Pests and How to Destroy Them—Prof. C. E. Chambliss, Clemson College.

How to Make the Country Home and Farm Life More Attractive—Capt. Chas. Petty, Spartanburg, S. C.

2.00 p. m.—Demonstrations, judging cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

Labor-saving machinery.

Notes.

Ample provision will be made by the authorities of the College to assist the visitors in examining the College, Station and all the interests belonging to the Clemson Agricultural College.

Lodging will be furnished free to the capacity of the institution. Apply for tickets at the entrance to the Barracks, where your name will be registered and a bed furnished, if possible. Meal tickets can be secured, twenty-five cents each.

Prof. J. N. Harper, Director of Farmers' Institutes, will preside.

THOUGHTS FOR FARMERS.

Seeds for Planting.

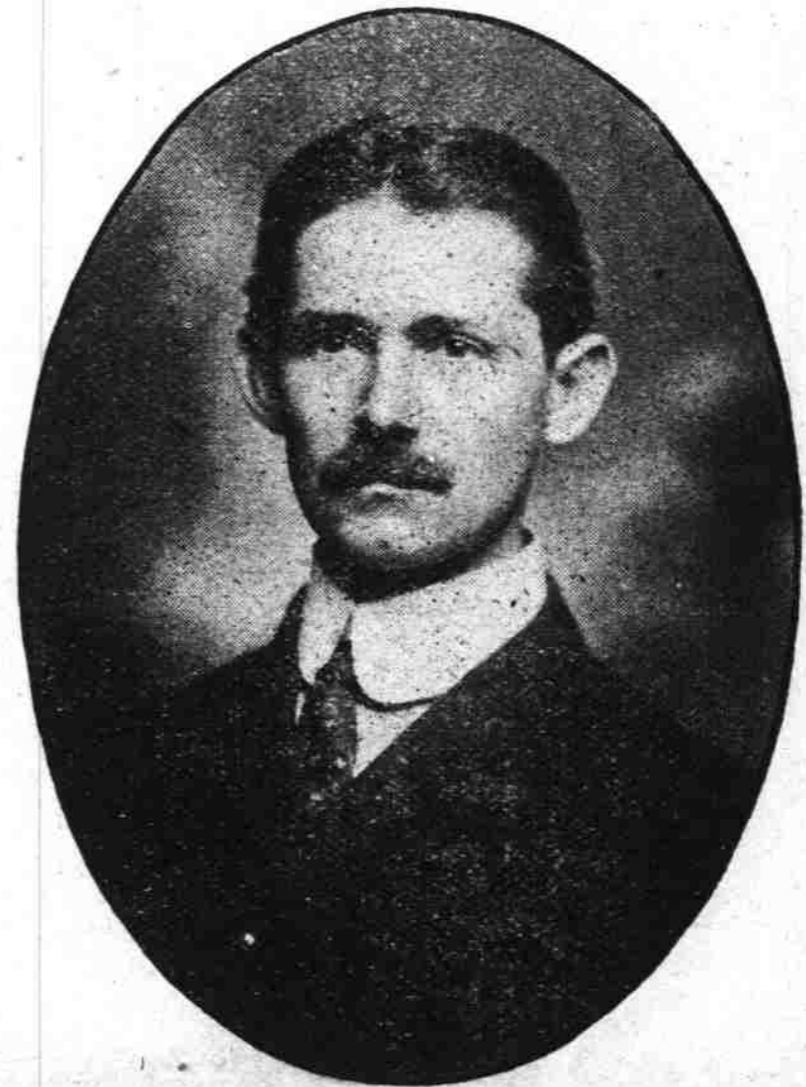
The first seed catalogue for the fall season has been received. It comes from Wisconsin. The illustrations, showing wheat heads six to eight inches long, with a promise of forty to eighty bushels to the acre, are very attractive. Then the oats will make a wonderful yield if the statements of the seedsmen are trustworthy. When the professors of Clemson College held the Institute here a few days ago, Mr. Newman, of the Agricultural Department, stated that they had tried many varieties of corn and wheat, selecting highly commended seed from many States. Both in corn and small grain they found that seed secured in the vicinity of the College, or where climatic conditions were the same as they are at Clemson, were most satisfactory. The lesson for farmers in this: Do not send to New England for corn and oats to plant nor to the wheat fields of the Northwest for wheat. Get some of the best varieties in your section and improve them by careful selection. Corn and wheat can be improved as certainly as animals can. It would be wise to use seed wheat raised in Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, south of the mountains and along the Southern Railway to Atlanta, Ga. The Red Rust Proof and Appler oats should be bought in South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama. Farmers who are able may experiment with the promising varieties advertised in the North and Northwest. Mr. Newman was asked what he knew about beardless barley, which was greatly praised by some people. He stated that he could not report favorably on it and he had seen no one who had succeeded with it.

The Winter Garden.

This is the time to begin preparation for a good winter garden. The family that lives without vegetables, or which depends on canned goods, only half lives. Turnips demand attention now. Rutabagas should be planted at once. The other varieties will be in time, if sown August 10th to September 10th. If the large, curled mustard is planted in August it will give fine salad in November and December. Successive plantings of spinach and lettuce should be made. At Clemson College last October Prof. C. L. Newman planted onion seed in rows. They came up and stood the winter and made fine onions. Beet seed, the early varieties, may be planted in August. If a good stand is secured fresh tender beets will come in during the winter. The leek is a great favorite with many. It is early and milder than the onion. For turnip salad, get the old-fashioned Seven-top, or some of turnips that grow deep in the ground. They make good turnips as well as excellent salad. Lettuce planted now will head about the first of December. If planted in October and protected somewhat during the winter, it may be transplanted in February, and it will give fine solid heads in April. It is understood that deep plowing or spading, with an abundance of manure, is necessary to make best garden truck. Commercial fertilizer is very good, but if you have manure from a well-fed cow it is better.

Preparing Land for Small Grain.

On Virginia soil, which had an abundance of plant food, our grandfathers made fine wheat crops with little preparation and no commercial fertilizer. About 1850 they began to learn, as the soil was growing thinner, that pea-vines and cottonseed increased the yield of wheat. Now that we have very little fresh land, the small grain crop will be very light unless there is thorough preparation and judicious fertilizing. For small grain, the sub-soil should be well broken and a



PROF. J. N. HARPER,

Director of Farmers' Institute in South Carolina, and President of the State Farmers' Institute to Be Held at Clemson College Next Week.

fine seed bed prepared by harrowing. At least two or three inches of the clay should be broken and mixed with the top soil. That preparation prevents winter killing and carries the water down when excessive rains fall. It brings the potash and phosphoric acid locked up in the clay in contact with sun, air and frost, and by degrees renders it available. It is said by chemists that the first foot of Piedmont red clay contains enough plant food, with the exception of ammonia, for more than one hundred crops. Between Naples and Rome fine wheat fields may be seen and they had fine wheat on the same land 2,500 years ago. Our land is inexhaustible if we will only take care of it. In the Carolinas there are thousands of acres of land that have nothing except weeds and grass growing. Let all of it be thoroughly broken and harrowed in August so as to be ready for the small grain in September and October.

CHARLES PETTY.

Spartanburg Co., S. C.

Contentment.

Let us learn to be content with what we have. Let us get rid of our false estimates. Set up all the higher ideals—a quiet home, vines of our own planting; a few good books full of the inspiration of a genius, a few friends worthy of being loved, and able to love us in return; a hundred innocent pleasures that bring no pain or remorse, a devotion to the right that will never swerve, a simple religion empty of all bigotry, full of trust and hope and love—and to such a philosophy this world will give up all the empty joy it has.—David Swing.

Be systematically heroic in little unnecessary points; every day do something for no other reason than its difficulty—so that if an hour of need should come it may find you trained to stand the test. The man who has daily injured himself to habits of concentrated attention, energetic will, and self-denial in unnecessary things, will stand like a tower when everything rocks around him.—William James.